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THE SIGNIFICANT ROLE AND STUDIES ON REDUPLICATION IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Sh. X. Xusinova
Urgench State University, daisy_0505@bk.ru

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Results

Cognitive analysis is focused on discourse and its structures, but derives its terms from the theory of discourse processing. For instance, in order to be able to specify the conditions of discourse coherence that is, an essential property of (semantic) discourse structure we need cognitive notions such as mental models and knowledge. In this case we could not care less whether such an analysis is rather linguistic or psychological because meaning and its properties are simply the object of both, and we are thus working in a boundary area where linguistics and psychology overlap. A cognitive analysis, thus, is an analysis of those properties of discourse that are accounted for in terms of cognitive concepts, such as various types of mental representation. Indeed, there are structures of discourse that are rather generally accepted as being properties of discourse, but which in fact are usually defined in cognitive terms, such as metaphors, overall topics or themes, coherence, presupposition, relevance, and so on.

Thus, a topic or macroproposition is not necessarily expressed in a text (although it might, for instance in a Headline or Conclusion category of some schematic structure), but something assigned to discourse by language users. In many respects it is thus part of the (global) meaning of the text, but its definition is given in terms of propositions that are assigned or derived from discourse by language users in processes of understanding or production. A presupposition can only be properly defined in terms of knowledge that is assumed to be shared with recipients. Similarly, a metaphor cannot be accounted for only in semantic terms, but needs to be described and explained in terms of cognitive processes, representations or the structures of knowledge. And finally, all discourse meanings and discourse processing are based on knowledge, but knowledge is not a linguistic but a cognitive category. In other words, many of the interesting properties of discourse require a cognitive analysis, whether or not they traditionally were (also) accounted for in linguistic semantics.

Conclusion

Finally, a discourse analysis will be part of a more embracing cognitive and social theory about the rules and strategies that underlie the production and understanding of media discourse. Instead of merely correlating, it will try to explain, in precise cognitive models, how various structures of media discourse come about and how media discourse is understood and represented in memory. Hence, the relation between content properties and specific "effects" is split up in terms of a number of highly complex cognitive and social-psychological models of information processing.

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THE SIGNIFICANT ROLE AND STUDIES ON REDUPLICATION IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Xusinova Shahodat Xusin qizi,

Master student, English language and literature department,

Urgench State University,

E-mail address: daisy_0505@bk.ru

Annotatsiya: Maqolada reduplikatsiya hodisasining mazmunini ochib beradi. Lingvistik rivojlanishning boshlang'ich davridan toki zamonaviy bosqichlariga oid turli davrlarda reduplikativ so'zlarni o'rganish jarayoni ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: tilshunoslik, reduplikatsiya, takrorlash.

Аннотация: Статья раскрывает содержание явления редупликации. Рассматривается процесс изучения редупликации в разные периоды развития лингвистики, от истоков до современного этапа

Ключевые слова: лингвистика, редупликация, повтор.

Abstract: The article reveals the content of the phenomenon of reduplication. The process of studying reduplications in different periods of linguistic development is defined from the beginnings to the modern stage.

Keywords: linguistics, reduplication, repetition.

Introduction

Being in continuous development, the language is improved and enriched. The most noticeable changes occur in the vocabulary of the language. The most important means of replenishing the vocabulary of the language and basic the condition of the functioning of the language is word formation. Modern English is distinguished by its great ability to form new vocabulary units and has various ways of word formation. Showing a different degree of activity, the methods of word formation show different levels of productivity. In this research paper, our attention is drawn to one of the unproductive, but interesting ways of English word formation

- reduplication. In the opinion of NV Solntseva: "Method doubling appeared and began to be used as a mass medium before the modern affix word-formation and composing have appeared. " Reduplication in English is subject to scrutiny attention of both foreign and domestic linguists. This problem quite a large number of works have been devoted, but so far researchers disagree in their approaches to the definition of the concept, role and function reduplication in English. We consider that the indicated factors determine the relevance of this study. In the simplest sense, reduplication is (Latin reduplicatio-doubling) repetition, doubling, root, or a word as a method formation of words, grammatical forms, phraseological units. For example: hoity-toity - haughty, shilly-shally - indecisive. In order to understand the meaning of English reduplicatives, often it is not enough to know the translation of its individual components or to show language conjecture; only knowledge of the semantics of the whole word, its shades values can convey the necessary meaning and preserve the value statements Modern linguistics draws its attention on studying various types of text and text categories. Reduplication is considered as one of the main text categories, which plays an important role in the structural- semantic organization of the text. Therefore, thanks to the repetition text elements on the syntactic, lexical and semantic level, the coherence of the text is ensured, which, in general, contributes to the union of the sign sequence into a single whole [6, p.24].

Materials and methods

From a linguistic point of view, reduplication is a phenomenon, peculiar to the linguistic system and texts, researchers isolate its structural features and functioning in texts. It should be noted that, along with "reduplication" (from Latin."Reduplicatio"), there are linguistic phenomena that have similar terms - "reduplikatsiya" in the Uzbek language, "reduplication" and "germination" in French, "repetition", "repeat" in English and "ripetizione" in Italian and others. Reduplication was analyzed by many scientists of different times: M.F. Quintilian in antiquity, M.V. Lomonosov in the XVIII century, Darmsteter, Nurop, E.D. Polivanov, A.A. Potebnya, N.M. Steinberg, V.A. Kukharenko et al. in the XIX - XX



centuries, F.I. Rozhansky, I.R. Galperin, V.G. Gak, N.A. Shekhtman and others in the XXI century. However, there is still uncertainty in the scientific community perception of the term and multiple discussions, because in work of different researchers under reduplication is understood a heterogeneous spectrum of phenomena - from "repetitions" (A.A. Reformatsky), intra-and word-for-word doubling (O.Yu. Kryuchkov), from the "phenomenon of language game" (AM Zaripov) to "morpheme-operation" or "suprasegmental morphemes" (Yu.S. Maslov), "non-random repetition of a word or a part of it" (F.I. Rozhansky), "repetition, serving as a means of expressing grammatical values "(NF Aleifirenko). In this article under reduplication, we mean a phenomenon, which is a way of word formation, education grammatical forms and phraseological units by complete or partial repetition of the whole word, root or stem of the word. It is generally recognized that reduplication is a phenomenon, which is characteristic of many languages and can be traced on all language levels. Reduplications are also characteristic of the group of Indo-European languages, which include German and French, from the earliest stages of their development to the present day. Foreign researchers are studying reduplication in various aspects. So, A.F. Pott, K. Brugman, A. Meye are considering reduplication in a comparative-historical aspect, relying on commonality Indo-European languages (Ancient Greek, Old Slavic, Latin languages, etc.). They note an important role in their work reduplication in word- and form-building, as well as giving speech and texts of special emotionality. One of the first works that appeared in the history of the French lexicology, was the study of NM. Steinberg, in which structure of "reduplicative formations", their functioning in the language as morpho-stylistic variants of the words of the literary language, means expressiveness and productive word-building methods of language. Also, in French linguistics questions of lexical reduplications were studied in the work of M. Frederic and many others. Among Spanish and Italian researchers involved in reduplication in modern languages and reduplication to linguistic universals, we can mention U. Bravo Utrera, A. Verzhbitskaya, C. De Santis, S. Scalise. U. Bravo

Utrera considers repetitions as one of the resources stylistics and is engaged in research of reduplications in the modern Spanish, paying special attention to replicas that have wide distribution in languages of various types. Deserves attention the fact that U. Bravo Utrera refers to reduplication to linguistic to universals.

While C. De Santis deals exclusively with the study expressive reduplication function, S. Scalise in his work attached reduplication status of the morphological phenomenon: in Italian repetitions can be used for derivation, but not inflexion (as is the case, for example, in Indo-European languages in which reduplication is used to express the multiplicity plan). A. Verzhbitskaya in the study (on the material of English and Italian), dedicated to the reduplication in Italian in aspect of cross-cultural pragmatics and illocutionary semantics, puts forward assumption of significant functional and structural identity of repetition and reduplication in Italian speech, attention to the comparison of the frequency of identical words in constructions with reduplication.

Discussion

In modern Russian linguistics, the issues of reduplication and its Classification deals with such scientists as NA. Shekhtman, I.Yu. Moiseyev, G.G. Moskalchuk, Yu.S. Maslov, F.I. Rozhansky, and others. Among the first works of the XXI century, involving the phenomenon of reduplication note the dissertation research I.Yu. Moiseeva. In its The author focuses the attention of the scientific community on the problem of the relationship between the reader and the artistic text, while considering the essence and characteristics of reduplication as a means of removing the ambiguity of the utterance [6].

In the framework of a relatively new line of research in linguistics - structural organization and self-organization of the text - on the basis of the method analysis of the role of reduplications in the text structure engaged in G.G. Moskalchuk, A. Yu. Korbuto [4, 8]. O.Yu. Kryuchkova is engaged in the study of reduplication in the aspect language typology, defining reduplication as an "intra-word doubling" assuming that reduplication is "empirical and theoretical lacuna" [5, p. 82]. In his



studies, the author comes to the conclusion that Reduplication is one of the ways of word- or form-building, which consists in doubling the root of a word or its elements, and also affixes and whole words, thus passing into the status of morphemes. Also, O.Yu. Kryuchkova proposes a classification of reduplications, among which distinguishes between reduplication, incomplete, divergent, complicated and synonymous.

The productivity of each type of reduplication depends from the features of the morphological structure of a specific language. E.V. Fedyaeva examines the problem of reduplication and its use of an undefined number of material of the English language. Reduplication by the researcher is understood as iconic linguistic sign, manifested in the values of plurality, degree, measures of manifestation of quality and recurrence (action). Significant progress in the development of research issues reduplication was a monograph by FI Rozhansky (Rozhansky, 2011), The research material for which the African languages served. The monograph is devoted to the study of reduplication from the point of view of the means word formation in some African languages.

Study oriented on the typological analysis of the lexical composition of languages Africa, whose main goal was "to give a general idea of the functioning of the language mechanism under consideration "[11]. According to Rozhanskii F.I. "A set of functions and a degree of productivity this language mechanism varies significantly from language to language. " Foreign researchers D. Tannen, K. Wales (K. Weils) came to conclusion that "the causes of repetition lie in the main function of language – be means of communication, since the repetition of the above is related to the need speaking to bring the thought to the listener, to inspire him with this thought. Repeat, redundancy helps the "listener" (addressee) to better understand what was said in If "outside noises" interfere with successful communication. Reduplication allows the speaker to communicate his thoughts, thinking about the next remark.

Repeat gives the listener ability to perceive information at the same speed with which it is transmitted to him by the speaker. " Reduplication in English has a fairly wide distribution and various functions. This is confirmed by many researchers. Arsentieva E.F. and Valiullina R.B. note that the "range the use of reduplication is extremely wide. It is typical for all genres and styles of speech. Reduplication is also used in literary and speaking, it is typical for speech of adults and children, "Reduplication acts as a means of varying the lexical meaning, expressing intensity, diminution." Arnold I.V. states: "They are (reduplicative compounds) all stylistically colored (either colloquial, slang or nursery words) and markedly expressive and emotional: the emotion is not expressed in the constituents but suggested by the whole pattern (reduplication rhyme) ".

N.G. Petrova, in her work, turns to the study of the question of the status of lexical reduplications in poetic discourse from the standpoint of theory regulatory. On the material of poetic creativity K.I. Balmont and others. poets, the researcher considers lexical reduplication as one of the universal principles of the regulative nature of the poetic text [9, p.39-45]. Thus, modern linguistics is characterized by discussions about reduplication as an independent way of word formation. Opinions researchers are divided into two categories: the first is reduplication is an independent way of word formation (FI Rozhansky, G.B. Antrushin, FR Minlos, O.Yu. Kryuchkov and others, the second - the reduplication of one of the components words (EV Fedyaeva, OD Meshkova and others).

Conclusion

It is also important to note that foreign scientists are inclined towards the first category, affirming the independence of this way of word formation, while Russian researchers are convinced of the opposite, that is, at It is impossible to call the doubling of the basis of a word or its parts. Thus, an analysis of the theoretical literature on linguistics in The topic of reduplication in modern linguistics shows that this The object of the study is studied by linguists in different languages of the world and in different aspects using a variety of approaches, hence Disagreements